Registered No. M-4345

MADRAS WAR REVIEW

Vol. II Friday, October 3, 1941 Issue No. 40

CONTENTS

	PAGE		PAGE
Notes of the Week	1	The Axis Speaks—and is Answered ..	9
The Battle for Russia	5	War in the Air	12
Mr. Churchill's Speech	7	Diary of the War	13
Shape of Things to Come	8		

NOTES OF THE WEEK

THE WEEK

The situation in the southern sector in Russia continues to be grave. Another section of the Royal Air Force is now operating in the Eastern Front and has already begun its work of destruction of enemy machines. The initiative in the north where Germany is rushing reinforcements, and the central sectors is still with the Russians. The Russian army is nimble and its morale is as high as ever. The Three-Power Conference at Moscow to consider the question of supplies to Russia has concluded its work speedily and satisfactorily.

The joint statement issued by representatives of the three Powers says that there was perfect unanimity and co-operation at the Moscow Conference. M. Stalin has thanked U.S.A. and Great Britain "for their bountiful supplies of raw materials, machine tools and munitions of war." Mr. Harriman and Lord Beaverbrook acknowledged ample supplies of raw materials from the Soviet Government which greatly aid the output of weapons of war. In a separate statement, Lord Beaverbrook and Mr. Harriman state that it has now been decided to place at the disposal of the Soviet Government practically every requirement for which the Soviet military and civil authorities have asked. Transportation facilities have been fully examined and plans have been made to increase the volume of traffic in all directions. Mr. Harriman said of M. Stalin: "He works with great speed, exactitude and realism and also patience."

An important convoy has reached its destination after passing through the Central Mediterranean. Enemy air force attacked the convoy and one ship had to be sunk, but all the others were quite safe and undamaged. There were no casualties. One of the escorting warships received some damage, but her fighting efficiency was unimpaired.

General Wavell, after his talks in Teheran with the Russian commander and with General Auchinleck at Baghdad, is returning to India.

The anniversary of Japanese partnership with the Axis has been celebrated in Tokyo. Prince Konoye, the Japanese Prime Minister, exchanged messages with Hitler and Mussolini. Hitler stated in his message to Mussolini "The Three-Power Pact has proved to be the foundation of the future New Order to which many other young rising peoples have in the meantime declared their adherence." He also stated that it was the determination of the nations united in the Three-Power Pact that had saved the world from the mortal danger of Bolshevism.

It is stated that Bulgaria has been given an ultimatum to send her army to fight the Russians. King Boris is stated to be considering the demand and finding means to evade it. Pressure is still being brought indirectly to bear on Turkey, but Turkey is firm. She has refused to sell chrome to Germany and her trade agreement with Great Britain has been renewed. Hitler is asking for further reinforcements from his vassal countries to fight the Russians. He is asking for 500,000 men from Italy, 150,000 men from Hungary, 150,000 men from Bulgaria, 100,000 men from Rumania and 100,000 men from Slovakia.

Sir Samuel Hoare, who has arrived in England, stated that though he did not want to be optimistic or complacent, he should say

that the position of Great Britain *vis-a-vis* Spain was immeasurably better than what it was fifteen months ago when he reached Spain. It looked as if they were entering a new chapter. They had a lot of friends in Spain.

Field Marshal Smuts, opening a war fund carnival at Johannesburg, stated that he had no doubt whatever that the time was near when America would be in this war. The immeasurable resources of the United States were being marshalled behind the Allies. Hitler had taken an enormous additional liability in attacking Russia. The Allied position had greatly improved and they had pulled through the worst dangers and turned the most cruel corners. The whole of Europe was bristling with hatred for Hitler and his works and the cause of liberty was bound to triumph.

The Italian garrison at Wolchefit (Abyssinia) has been ordered by the Italian High Command to cease fire. The number of prisoners captured is 3,000, besides the Italian Commander and his staff.

Another American merchant ship flying the Panama flag has been sunk in the Atlantic. She is *The Trinidad* and was sunk by gunfire from a U-boat. Ten survivors have been landed at a Spanish port.

Mr. Vernon Bartlett, M.P., the famous author, journalist and B.B.C. Commentator, is now in Moscow, temporarily acting as Press Attache, discussing propaganda matters. Sir Walter Monckton, Director-General of the Ministry of Information, will shortly proceed to Moscow in this connexion.

It is reported that some 50,000 Japanese troops have been surrounded to the north of Changshi, capital of Hunan Province. It is stated in Chinese quarters that this success will prove to be the turning point in the Sino-Japanese War.

Lord Halifax, British Ambassador to the United States, has returned to his post from England.

General Wavell during his brief stay in Cairo *en route* to India, told war correspondents that India would shortly have more than a million fighting soldiers fully equipped. Recruiting in India, he said, was good and India's war effort was very impressive. War material of all sorts was being produced from factories throughout the country. Discussing big Army and Royal Air Force manoeuvres in India, General Wavell said : " These exercises are intended to test out the North-West Frontier defences. With Russia now a friend and ally and the Germans moving eastwards, the entire military situation has changed strategically. For these reasons India is also bringing up her air-raid precautions standard to the level of other countries and introducing black-outs and air defence, particularly in towns in the North-West." Discussing Russia, General Wavell said : " I have always admired the Russion soldiers, they are fine fighters," adding quietly " I hope to contact them soon." Asked whether he expected the Persian campaign to be completed so decisively and quickly, General Wavell said : " We had planned and hoped for this and were very pleased at the result." Before taking farewell of war correspondents, General Wavell, who looked very fit, said : " I enjoyed my stay in England where all is very quiet. During my thirteen days' stay, I did not hear a single air-raid alert. The visit was most satisfactory and enabled me to discuss matters of supreme importance with the War Cabinet."

" When we have defeated Hitler, we here in America must lead the way to peace ", said Colonel Knox, Secretary of the Navy, addressing the American Bar Association. " Some time, somewhere, an international order may emerge which need not rely on force, but in the interim, a justly conducted peace-loving force must intervene to save the world from self-destruction." Col. Knox said that the foundation of such a force must be control of the seas by the United States and Britain. " We are sweeping German pirates from the North Atlantic and bringing to England the products of the arsenal we have set up here," added Col. Knox. " We shall keep the sea lines open and eventually lock Germany up in the iron ring of sea-power within which she will perish." After Hitler had been defeated, " we must set up condition that will prevent the rise of new Hitlers." Declaring that the defeat of totalitarian powers was now " part of our national policy " Col. Knox said that the United States would proceed " to bring defeat to the legions of Hitler and his satellites in Italy and Japan." Col. Knox indicated that he felt that more naval bases were needed if the safety of the hemisphere was to be protected as far as South America.

Great Britain was now spending nearly £13 million sterling every day.

The reign of terror in Bohemia has commenced. President Hacha, it is expected, will be dismissed from office. General Alois Elias, Czech Premier, has been condemned to death by a Peoples' Court at Prague. Numerous executions have already taken place.

ITALY

It is reported that there is considerable perturbation in Italy owing to the effective air raids by the Royal Air Force on industrial targets in that country and the serious interference to ships taking supplies to Libya. In the last few days, the Royal Air Force has been busy bombing and machine-gunning targets in Sardinia, Sicily, Taranto, Agrigento, Bardia and Mersa Lukk, besides bases and aerodromes in different places. Considerable damage has also been done in Tripoli and Benghazi. Besides, the seaplane bases in

Rhodes, the Royal Arsenal at Turin and munition factories in Sicily have been bombed. Palermo has had similar treatment. Italian morale cannot but be affected by these smashing blows. The Royal Navy and the Royal Air Force have also been seriously disturbing the supply line that leads across the narrow Sicilian Channel. General Romel's forces in Libya depend upon supplies from Italy and the Sicilian Channel is the only route by which reinforcements and supplies can reach them.

In the first fortnight of September, British and Dutch submarines sank 100,000 tons of enemy shipping in that seaway. Two of three 25,000 ton Italian liners carrying troops to Tripoli were sunk on September 18. Attacks by sea and air on the Libyan life-line are proceeding regularly. The Italians have therefore had to strengthen their convoys; for instance, a convoy attacked by the Fleet Air Arm on September 18, comprised two merchantmen and five escort vessels. Thus British bombs and torpedoes are compelling the Italian Navy to consume more fuel than they can conveniently spare. It should be remembered that an escort vessel does not carry food, munitions or soldiers, the three things that General Romel is most in need of.

The situation in Libya is causing further anxiety to Mussolini, and a recent report which is published in the papers that Great Britain intends to launch an offensive against Libya has only added to his nervousness. If Hitler's refusal to send troops to Libya is true, then Mussolini's cup of misery and humiliation will be very full indeed.

To add to these worries, Italy is now on the verge of inflation. Crooked finance has landed Italy in an economic dilemma, which is described as due to "turning Fascism into a joint stock company." There is a mad race to find markets in land and houses, industrial property and jewels. Self-sufficiency has been achieved to some extent, but the cost of living has risen by 36 per cent and real wages have dropped by 16 per cent. The high price levels are making the poor poorer and war-weariness is spreading fast. Open revolts are only being prevented by the Gestapo which is busy everywhere to the disgust of Italians. Italian peasant colonists in Libya are badly financed, not to speak of the sad plight of the original inhabitants of the territory. This is due to the faulty financial backing of Italian Imperialism. Uncontrolled expenditure on armaments, on the organization of Fascist discipline and on Imperial shows have swelled the budget deficit in six years from two milliards of lire to 28 milliards. The topsy-turvy economic condition of Italy is attributed to organized looting under high-sounding names.

IRAN

Mr. Churchill, in his review of the war situation in the House of Commons on September 30, referred to recent events in Persia. He said that the Persian episode, so far as it had gone, would seem to be one of the most successful and well-conducted affairs in which the Foreign Office was ever concerned. He rejected the complaints that the Government had acted feebly and hesitatingly in Persia. This surprised him very much because he did not know of any job that had been better done than that. With hardly any loss of life, he said, with surprising rapidity and in close contact with our Russian ally, the Allies had rooted out the malignant elements in Teheran, chased the dictator into exile and installed a constitutional sovereign pledged to a whole catalogue of long-delayed and sorely hedged reforms and reparations. The Government hoped soon to present to the House "a new loyal alliance made by Britain and Russia with the ancient Persian State and the people which will ratify the somewhat abrupt steps we were forced to take and will associate the Persian people with us, not only in the liberation but in the future movement of the war."

These results are attributed to successful British diplomacy, especially on the part of Sir Reader Bullard, the British Minister in Iran. According to the Ankara commentator of the *New York Times*, Mr. Ray Brock, the British Minister was in almost continuous conference with Premier Farughi and other Government leaders. Counselling, advising, directing, while seemingly oblivious to criticism, Mr. Bullard finished his job. When Premier Farughi led his delegation of ministers to the Shah's Palace on September 15, the outcome was certain.

The country was seriously discontented at the monopolies and excesses of the ex-Shah. According to an account, at the time when the British and Russian troops had halted in the south and north-west of Iran and when the ex-Shah had apparently re-established himself, revolt was beginning among Iranian tribes and the Iranian capital and the Provinces were near a civil war. The British Minister was bitterly criticised for lack of courage and initiative, but suddenly the ex-Shah abdicated and fled to Ispahan and then came a succession of events which have altered the whole situation in Iran. So the policy of quiet strength has succeeded. If Allied leniency towards Iran was an error, it was an error on the right side.

GERMAN AND BRITISH STRATEGY

Vigorous public discussions are proceeding in Great Britain, the Dominions and America regarding the future of British strategy, especially in relation to the Russo-German war. Russia is putting up the most splendid resistance to aggression. It has lost much territory and much material. Though the losses on the German side have been heavier, the German military strength is still formidable. It is being argued, therefore, that in order to force Germany into a war on two fronts, there should be some military action on the part of

Great Britain calculated to draw away some portion of the German forces now operating on Russian soil so as to afford much needed relief to Russia. Various suggestions have been made. Why not attack Norway? If this is not possible, effect a landing in France. If the Government is nervous about such an adventure, then why should not General Sir Claude Auchinleck be asked to advance into Libya with troops which have been considerably strengthened in recent weeks? There is a fourth method, and that is sending British troops and equipment to the Cacausus through Iran to relieve the Russians. Mr. Churchill, in the course of his speech in the House of Commons on Tuesday last, showed no sign of irritation at this kind of talk, but welcomed these suggestions. He admitted that these questions had occurred to those responsible for the conduct of war several times, but he pointed out that if he were to throw out dark hints of some great designs, nobody would have any advantage but the enemy. If, on the other hand, he were to see any cogent reasons which could be reached on the other side, he would be giving an altogether gratutious reassurance to Hitler. Hitler himself, said the Prime Minister, was completely silent as to his further moves. Nobody knew whether he intended to penetrate the vast lands of Soviet Russia or how long his people would endure their own calamitous losses, or again whether he would decide to stand on the defensive and exploit the territory of immense value which he had conquered. It was not known further whether he would turn a portion of his vast army south-west towards the Valley of the Nile or whether he would attempt to make his way through Spain into North-West Africa, or whether, using the great continental railways of Europe and the immense chains of airfields which were in his power, he would shift his weight to the west and assemble an extensive army with all the special craft that he had constructed for an attempted invasion of the British Isles. The enemy's only shortage was in the air and that was a very serious shortage indeed. On this point Mr. Churchill concluded by saying: "If he does not tell us his plans, I do not see why we should tell him ours, but I can assure the House that we study and ponder over these dangers and possibilities and on how best to dispose our resources to meet them, every working day—and all days are working days from dawn to far past midnight. We have also the advantage of following very closely all arguments which are used about it in the public press and of considering every helpful suggestion which reaches us from any quarter."

NO NEGOTIATED PEACE

M. Molotov, in the course of his speech at the Moscow Conference, expressed the determination of Russia to put down Hitlerism once for all. The collaboration of Russia, Great Britain and America was very close in the historic struggle against "the robber Power of Hitlerite Germany, which lives from sanguinary subjugation and on robberish annexation of foreign territories." After referring to the fact that Bulgaria had been made into a base for attack against Russia, M. Molotov said:—

> "Our Conference will go down in history in connexion with the glorious destruction of Hitler, the enslaver of peoples. It is not sufficient to hate these Goerings, Hitlers and Ribbentrops, but it is necessary to finish for ever this criminal band of enslavers and annexationists at the head of which stands the curse of mankind. Hitler has never before had to deal with such a powerful coalition of Governments. He has not yet had time to experience the counterstroke of such might. We don't doubt that the anti-Hitler Front will rapidly grow stronger and that there is no power that can defeat it. We are bearing the heaviest blows but this is becoming more and more recognized by the nations of the entire world. Our will has not been broken but strengthened. Our Army remains a great and overpowering force which will stand its ground and win the struggle."

In the course of an article in *Collier's Magazine*, President Roosevelt has again reiterated his stern opposition to a negotiated peace with Hitler. He says:—

> "The only peace possible with Hitler is the peace that comes from complete surrender. How can one speak of a negotiated peace in this war, when the peace treaty would be as binding upon the Nazis as a bond on gangsters and outlaws. A vast majority of the American people, revised their opinions of neutrality when they realized what a Hitler victory would mean. It is now apparent that for the first time the physical safety and independence of the United States is being threatened and it is also clear that democracy itself as an institution and way of life is in the same danger."

THE BATTLE FOR RUSSIA

BRITISH AND AMERICAN AID

The fifteenth week of the war on the Eastern Front still sees the Soviet forces exposed to the full weight of the German military machine. Along a front of over 2,000 miles, German 'Panzer' divisions and Stuka dive-bombers, with infantry support, have been ceaselessly busy. Millions of soldiers are engaged in this titanic struggle. Yet although the Russians have lost ground and have suffered grievous loss in men and material, at no point of their far-flung battle line has their front been pierced, nor is there any sign of a weakening of their power of resistance.

But it would be foolish to overlook the increasing gravity of the situation facing the Russian leaders. The Germans are making a terrific effort to cripple the Soviet before winter comes. It is a race against time, all the more so since it is reported that Berlin is perturbed by the receipt of weather forecasts predicting winter conditions at an unusually early date this year. It is also a race against wastage. Apart from the high rate of replacement caused by the fearful losses in actual fighting, the wear and tear of vehicles and consumption of fuel in maintaining the flow of supplies across some 500 miles of "scorched earth" must be enormous. Lives, equipment and supplies are being expended by the Germans at a rate which no military machine on earth can keep up for an extended period without endangering its existence by exhaustion. This colossal wastage is being deliberately ignored in order to inflict greater and permanent wastage upon the Russians by depriving them of their chief coal and oilfields and their industrial areas. Indeed, the Germans have no option in the matter. It is neck or nothing. If they fail, or only partially succeed in laying waste the war resources of the Soviet Union, they will be in the dangerous position of seeing their own rate of wastage (particularly in petrol) continuing through the Russian winter without tangible result. In that event the prospects for a spring campaign against the Soviet Army, powerfully reinforced from its human reservoir and re-equipped with American, British and Russian factories, would be grim.

MILITARY SITUATION

How near are the Germans to their goal? The outstanding fact which cannot be overlooked is that the third wave of their offensive has not yet lost its momentum. Until it is halted either by Russian counter-attacks, or by winter conditions—and here it is well to recall the warning of M. Maisky that modern war equipment has done much to rob winter, even a Russian winter, of its terrors—or by both, the strain on the Soviet Army will increase. The Battle for Russia is so gigantic in its dimensions and so confused as to details—which in all previous campaigns would have been regarded as major engagement—that any summary of the situation is in danger of being misleading.

Certain facts, however, emerge clearly enough. Leningrad is not only holding out strongly but Marshal Voroshilov's troops, in and outside the city, are counter-attacking strongly, especially south of Lake Ilmen where a German thrust appears to have been beaten off. Nor have the Finns, obviously war-weary, scored any decisive successes in the north in spite of claims repeated at regular intervals. The defence of Leningrad and, therefore, of the Russian position in the Baltic Sea, has already become one of the great epics of military history. It seems very doubtful whether the city can be taken by direct assault and its vast supplies would enable it to withstand a considerable siege. Its fate will probably be decided by developments elsewhere.

In the Central Sector, Marshal Timoshenko's counter-offensive continues to register progress and the Russians have recaptured a number of positions near Yelnya. But it is too soon to predict whether the Russians in this sector can deploy the mass of troops necessary to convert this tactical into a major strategic triumph.

GERMAN DRIVE TO CAUCASUS

It is in the south, however, that the situation is really serious for the Russians, on whom the loss of the bastion of Kiev is beginning to tell. The Germans advancing south-east from Gomel and east from Kiev have now no important physical obstacle between themselves and the city of Kharkov, nerve-centre of the Ukraine "granary." The German advance from the Lower Dnieper at several points appears to be the prelude to a determined drive for the possession of Eastern Ukraine, the rich industrial Donetz Basin and the Crimea, the gateway to the Caucasian oilfields. Marshal Budenny appears, in spite of tall German claims to have annihilated his troops east of Kiev, to have regrouped his forces before Kharkov and may yet prevent any further German advance. The Russians have now evacuated Poltava, 80 miles south-west of Kharkov. But Odessa is defying all the combined attempts of Germans and Rumanians to take it by storm and its garrison has severely mauled enemy divisions attempting the assault.

But the Germans, as stated before, are in a desperate hurry. Their dive-bombers are pounding the Russian rear in the Crimean Peninsula though their infantry is being fiercely resisted in the Isthmus of Perekop and not a single German soldier has yet set foot on Crimean soil. There are unmistakable signs that Germany is planning a major offensive across the Black Sea against the Caucasus. Such an attack would be primarily aimed at depriving Russia of her oil supplies while replenishing Germany's own depleted resources and would also seek to offset the loss of prestige which has resulted from Germany's failure to follow up her preliminary intrigues in Iraq, Syria and Iran. A third motive would be to draw off the British Empire forces from the Libyan front at a time when seasonal conditions make major operations in that region possible once more. The attack upon the Caucasus would be a dangerous operation so long as Budenny's army remained intact upon the German flank. Hence the weight of the German thrust across and behind the Lower Dnieper and the Nazi anxiety to get possession of, or, at any rate, to neutralise, the great Russian Naval Base of Sebastopol in the Crimea. As General Wavell has pointed out, the Germans cannot push round the shores of the Black Sea while the Russian Navy is still active and " the Russian Fleet can be knocked out only by taking all its bases or by sending the Italian Navy to the Black Sea, in which event the Italian Navy would have to force a passage through the Dardanelles or obtain Turkish consent to its passage—and there is certainly no sign that Turkey would consent."

The Germans are bringing great pressure to bear on the Turks. They are straining every nerve to compel Bulgaria to send an army corps to fight the Russians on land and are enlarging and fortifying the Bulgarian Black Sea ports of Varna and Burgos. If Turkey stands by the Treaty of Montreux and refuses passage to Italian ships through the Dardanelles, the Germans (it is stated) will try the ruse of " selling " Italian ships to Bulgaria and demanding passage for them as belonging to a non-belligerent. But the Turkish Government will not be taken in by such a childish trick and, in any case, Great Britain and the Soviet Union have indicated that Bulgaria is not to be considered non-belligerent any more. And Turkey may now consider herself in a good position to defy any German challenge; for she is no longer isolated and has British and Russian troops on all three of her frontiers who would come to Turkey's assistance directly and at short notice.

MOSCOW CONFERENCE

Mr. Churchill has declared unmistakably in the House of Commons this week that " the veriest simpleton can see how great is our interest, to put it no higher, in sustaining Russia by every possible means. " Popular disappointment at the month that had elapsed since the announcement that high British, American and Russian officials would confer at Moscow for arranging speedy aid to Russia and the popular clamour for a diversionist offensive in the west must now be silenced by the fact that the Three-Power Talks have just concluded in Moscow after doing valuable work with remarkable despatch. Also by Mr. Churchill's statement that " the interval which has passed since President Roosevelt and I sent our message from the Atlantic to Premier Stalin has been used in ceaseless activity on both sides of the ocean. The whole ground has been surveyed in the light of new events and many important supplies have already been despatched. Our representatives and their American colleagues have gone to Moscow with a clear and full knowledge of what they are able to give to Russia, month by month, from now onwards. The Soviet Government have a right to know what monthly quotas of weapons and supplies we can send and they can count upon. It is only when they know what we can guarantee to send, subject, of course, to the hazards of war, that they themselves can use their vast resources and reserves to the best possible advantage. It is only thus that they can best fill the gap between the very heavy losses which they have sustained and the diminution of arms-making power which they have suffered on the one hand and the arrival of really effective quantities of British and American supplies on the other. "

After all, much valuable help has already gone to Russia—oil for planes; tanks, of which a record number were produced by British workers during the " Tanks for Russia Week " ; a whole Wing of the Royal Air Force, which has already made itself felt over Russian battle-fields. Money does not matter so far as England and America are concerned and they are prepared to see that money does not stand in the way of helping Russia. And in Moscow the Three-Power Conference has arrived at decisions as regards supplies and aid for immediate use as well as for use later and as regards ensuring the delivery of such supplies to Russia. And here we may take heart from the fact that not only has the northern Russian port of Murmansk defied so far all enemy attempts to isolate it but British and American supplies can now be rushed through Iran straight to the Russian front as well as through Vladivastok.

GENERAL WAVELL'S TOUR

General Wavell, our Commander-in-Chief, has just had conversations with the British Cabinet and military chiefs in London, also (on his way back) with the Russian Commander in Iran and General Auchinleck, the

(*Continued on page* 8)

MR. CHURCHILL'S SPEECH

SHIPPING POSITION

In the course of his speech in the House of Commons on September 30, Mr. Winston Churchill, Prime Minister, reviewed the war situation. His statements on Persia, aid to Russia and future British strategy are referred to elsewhere. On the question of the Battle of the Atlantic and of shipping losses generally, Mr. Churchill was able to give a very satisfactory account to the House. He said that losses by enemy action of British, Allied and neutral merchant ships during the quarter of July, August and September, had been only a third of the losses during the quarter of April, May and June. He added that during the same period British sinking of German and Italian ships had increased to one and a half of what it was in the previous three months. It is worthy of note that very few ships carrying munitions had been lost on the way. Another satisfactory feature was that the food position in Great Britain had never been better. There will soon be appreciable improvements in the basic rations in the whole country, improvement in the quantities and varieties of meals for the heavy worker during the coming winter and better Christmas dinners than last year and "more justification behind those dinners." There was, however, no reason for complacency in regard to these matters because Germany would intensify her own measures, though he said that there would be a corresponding intensification of British measures and also to put it very plainly, "of that assistance which we are receiving in an increasing degree from other quarters."

NO LONGER ALONE

Mr. Churchill derived great satisfaction from the fact that Great Britain was no longer alone. He said:—

> "Whether we look to the east or the west, we are no longer alone. Whether we look at the devoted battle-line of the Russian armies or to the majestic momentum of the United States resolve and action, we may derive comfort and good cheer in our struggle which, nevertheless, even if alone, we should carry on, inflexibly, unwearingly and with steadily increasing resources."

After uttering a word of caution in regard to Ministerial utterances, Mr. Churchill proceeded to say:

> "We have climbed from the pit of peril on to a fairly broad plateau. We can see before us the difficult and dangerous onward path which we must tread. We can also feel a parallel movement or convergence of the two mighty nations I mentioned, Russia and the United States. We feel around us the up-surge of the slave countries of Europe. We see how they defy Hitler's firing parties. Away in the east, we see the faithful, patient and inexhaustible spirit of the Chinese race who too are battling for their home and freedom. We are marching in company with the vast majority of mankind, all treading, bearing and forging steadily towards the final goal which, though distant, can already be plainly seen."

THE BRITISH ARMY

Mr. Churchill also referred to the great care and toil and time that had been spent in creating a medium-sized but very good army which was hardened, nimble and alert. It was on this army, supported by two million armed and uniformed Home Guards, that Great Britain relied to destroy or hurl into the sea any invader. This army, it was obvious, should be highly mechanised and armoured and for this purpose there should be a steady flow of skilled tradesmen and technicians. Here again, there was no room for complacency. The Prime Minister concluded by saying that he could not give the House any flattering hopes, still less any guarantee. On the contrary, the coming winter afforded no assurance, as the Russian Ambassador had shrewdly pointed out, that the German pressure upon Russia would be relaxed. Nor did the winter give any assurance that the danger of invasion would be entirely lifted from Great Britain. The winter fog had dangers of its own and the enemy had ample time for technical preparation."

> "We must certainly expect that in the spring, whatever happens meanwhile, very heavy fighting, heavier than any we have yet experienced in this war, will develop in the east and also that the menace to this island of invasion will present itself in a very grave and sharp form. Only the most strenuous exertions and perfect unity of purpose, added to our traditional unrelenting tenacity, will enable us to act our part worthily in the prodigious world drama in which we are now plunged. Let us make sure that these virtues are forthcoming."

SHAPE OF THINGS TO COME

BRITAIN—OLD AND NEW

War is not all gloom, bereavement, devastation. The sombre arena of mortal strife is not a desolate wilderness, unrelieved by any shaft of hopeful sunlight. As he walks through the valley of the shadow of death, man's eyes are opened and from the ashes of his crumbled castles arises a vision of better things to come.

Before this war set Europe ablaze and the hot blast of the flames was felt across the great oceans of the world, the peace-hungry people of Britain were, in Churchill's words (April, 1933), "paralysed by their own theoretical doctrines or plunged into the stupor of after-war exhaustion." Britain—and, in fact, the whole world (Germany, Italy and Japan excepted)—had abandoned aggressive nationalism and was groping its way along the previously untravelled path that led to effective internationalism.

This desire to build a better world by peaceful international co-operation revealed itself in a thousand ways. The League of Nations averted hostilities in some half-dozen cases, reconstructed Austria and Hungary, repatriated hundreds of thousands of refugees, supervised the mandatory administration of the former colonial possessions of Germany and Turkey and exercised a certain influence over the government of minority populations totalling some 30 millions. Measures designed to remove the impediments to international trade, to stamp out the drug and white slave traffics and to improve health and labour conditions were actively undertaken. World Conferences on Economic Reconstruction and Disarmament were convened.

But, for all its noble inspiration, it was a pale negative adherence to the principles of international co-operation. The theory of collective security did not stand up to the crucial test when the Axis Powers began to display a militant nationalism in arms and, by subtle propaganda, to foster timid doubts in the too-forgiving, too-impartial minds of the crusaders against aggression, who had swopped their swords for pens and foolishly expected Germany, Italy and Japan to do likewise.

The fire of war has tempered the mild steel of peaceful aspirations. "Peace at any price" has given way for ever to "Peace, enforced, if necessary." Collective security theorists, who previously jibbed at the hurdle of military sanctions against the aggressor, will be ready to put their theories into effective practice. They have learned the lesson that to be unwilling to defend the peace by all possible means is not to deserve it.

Isolationism, individually and collectively, is one of the casualties of the present conflict. Arbitrary social barriers and the every-man-for-himself creed of pre-war years have been swept away. "In facing common danger," says Mallory Browne, an American observer, "the people have learned common consideration. With all the grimness of battle, I believe there is more kindliness in Britain today than in all its history." Different ideologies find a common denominator which unites Britain, Russia and the United States of America in collaboration to meet and defeat the common enemy.

In the hour of extreme danger, men's minds penetrate to the heart of things. In the flash of bursting bombs they see a clear-cut vision of the eternally precious things of life. In the furnace of war a new spirit is being forged, a spirit that will provide the dynamic for the construction of a new and better world.

THE BATTLE FOR RUSSIA

(Continued from page 6)

British Commander-in-Chief in the Middle East. Popular opinion ardently desires that a British Expeditionary Force should go to Transcaucasia to reinforce the Russians on the Southern Front. But our High Command knows its business and will count the risks and hazards of a too hasty attempt at diversion, without the full preparation needed for it. Supplies, however, can be speeded up through the Persian Gulf and Iran, especially now that Mr. Churchill has announced that by a new alliance made by Britain and Russia with Iran, the Persian people will be associated with us in the future movement of the war. Doubtless General Wavell and General Auchinleck have chalked out detailed plans for speedy and effective aid to Russia.

THE AXIS SPEAKS—AND IS ANSWERED

Enemy Broadcasts to India and the Near East

FOR THE PERIOD SEPTEMBER 15–21, 1941

DR. GOEBBELS' MIDDLE EAST MENDACITIES

Egypt

" Egyptians have not got necessary seeds for the next crop. The responsibility for this plight rests upon the shoulders of the British. . . . . the British have intensified their atrocities upon Egyptian patriots." (*German News in Arabic, Sept. 10.*)

" Egypt has become a victim of British Imperialism, the future of which is quite uncertain." (*German News in English, Sept. 11.*)

" The Egyptian Press again attacked the British authorities regarding food problems." (*German News in English, Sept. 16.*)

" Reuter reports from Egypt that the prices of food-stuffs have risen considerably. Consequently great restlessness prevails among the Egyptians. . . . . Misery of the British occupation is clear." (*German News in Arabic & Persian, Sept. 17.*)

Berlin assumes that if a lie is repeated a number of times, people may begin to believe it. Here is what Hazez Afifi Pasha, *Director of the Bank Misar* and an Ex-Ambassador in London, said in an interview in Jerusalem recently :—" The Egyptians are born democrats. We aspire to a full share of democratic rule. It is our earnest hope the democracies will win.

While the British are sending food into Syria and Iran, countries from which the Nazis had robbed supplies, Axis propagandists are trying to allege that the British forces have heavily drawn on Egyptian supplies. Published figures reveal that the British authorities, at Egyptian request, purchased last year, when there was a surplus. But percentage of the total crops locally purchased by the British Army last semester are : wheat and flour two per cent, maize half per cent, and barley one per cent. Arrangements were made by the British to import cereal requirements from abroad whenever there was no surplus available in Egypt. This provides a striking contrast with the Nazi plundering of their Balkan ' allies'."

" The Egyptian Government has requested the British military authorities to restrict their purchases for the army. . . . . the Egyptian market is empty. . . . . .prices have reached fantastic heights." (*German News in German, Sept. 19.*)

Iran

" According to Arabian papers, the British troops in Iran are not only confiscating the stores of grain but also other food-stuffs. Iran is threatened by famine. In spite of all this the blame was being put on Germany's shoulders." (*German Talk in English, Sept. 17.*)

The Governments of the U. S. S. R. and Great Britain are exporting wheat and sugar to Iran. Soviet vessels are carrying, to Iranian ports on the Caspian, flour, sugar, and cotton piece-goods. The British supplied 700 tons of flour to the oil areas on September 12.

The first consignment of 43,000 tons of sugar ordered from the Dutch East Indies through British and Dutch interests has left for Iran.

" The Teheran Radio announced that the Iranian Prime Minister called a special meeting of the Cabinet yesterday and said that the British and Soviet occupation of the major portion of Iran had greatly aggravated her distress." (*German News in Hindustani, Sept. 18.*)

The Iranian Premier, addressing the Majlis on September 17, announced the approach of the Allied forces and said : " Members should be easy in their minds, for they have no hostile intentions. They have assured us of this and we are certain we can rely on this promise."

"The treatment of the British and the Soviet of the inhabitants of Teheran was very inhuman. Chaos and confusion is now sweeping the whole country." (*German News in Hindustani, Sept. 19.*)

"We welcome the British, and that is why there was no real resistance. . . . . The Russian invasion caused panic in the north and especially in Teheran itself. But that has been quickly dissipated. The stories of Red Army shooting and looting are vastly exaggerated by German agents. . . . . . The British Indian command did a splendid job with as little bloodshed as seemed humanly possible." A prominent Teheran business man, quoted by Ray Brock, *New York Times* correspondent in Ankara, Sept. 15.

"An English Committee of experts is to examine and estimate the value of the Iran Crown jewels. . . preliminary work for securing them. . . . Every country which has become the victim of Britain's war expansion has lost its gold reserves and its crown jewels." (*German News in German, Sept. 19.*)

The Committee which is to inspect the crown jewels is an Iranian Parliamentary Committee consisting of and appointed by Iranians. The attempt of Rashid Ali to convey loot out of Iraq is a near enough example to justify this Iranian precaution.

The only wealth lost by countries which have become "the victims of Britain's war expansion" (Berlin's phrase for armed invasion by Germany), is that which remained for the Nazis to plunder. Wherever national assets have been removed out of reach of the German robbers they remain in the possession of the country concerned (e.g., Holland and Norway) through its legitimate representatives, the temporarily exiled sovereign and his ministers.

Syria

"The Syrians and the Arabs have fully realized that the British are the enemies of Islam and the Arabs, and it is they who are responsible for all their misfortunes." (*German News in Arabic and Persian, Sept. 10.*)

On Sept. 9 Mr. Churchill said in Parliament "our policy, to which our Free French allies have subscribed, is that Syria shall be handed back to the Syrians who will assume at the earliest possible moment their independent sovereign rights."

"The British make promises never to fulfil them. No more can they deceive the world in general and the Arabs in particular." (*German News in Persian and Arabic, Sept. 11.*)

On Sept. 16, General Catroux, C-in-C. of the Free French forces in the Levant, acting in the name of the Allies, restored the Syrian republic, vesting it with authority. Sheikh Taj Eddin al Hassani, the new President declared "We have entered to-day into the circle of the great allied democracies."

"In Syria demonstrations are being carried out against the Cabinet. . . . the Syrians have learnt that the British are trying to change her into a dependency." (*Italian News in Arabic, Sept. 19.*)

The Arab Press featured Mr. Churchill's references prominently. The *Falastin* in an editorial said: "Britain's solicitude for Syria's future deserves the appreciation of all Arab peoples." *Al Diffa* said: "Mr. Churchill's Syria-Lebanon declaration will have far-reaching effects. . . . . . . .it manifests good intentions."

THE THINGS WHICH MUST NOT COME

The Velvet Glove

"Hitler's New Order promises men a life of freedom as inheritors of the benefits of their own toil."—*Nazi broadcast to Spain, July 25, 1941.*

"National Socialist freedom is national freedom for all nations."—*German broadcast to Holland, Aug. 5.*

"In the New Europe culture will remain on the highest level."—*German broadcast to Germany, Aug. 18, 1941.*

"Hitler, speaking for Europe as a whole, has proclaimed the doctrine of Europe for the Europeans, and America for the Americans. The new Europe respects the Monroe Doctrine."—*Berlin-Rome-Tokyo radio, July 3, 1940.*

The Mailed Fist

"The Fuehrer has said it is the will of the creator that the earth should be a field of battle. It is the deepest conviction of Hitler that fighting is the fulfilment of divine law."—*German broadcast, July 1940.*

"Experience has taught us that the peace of Europe requires strong leadership and hegemony by a country which is capable of keeping order. This is Germany's due."—*Nazi controlled Finnish radio, Aug. 17, 1941.*

"In this New Order leadership will naturally enough be in the hands of the German people who are a nation of organic thinkers."—*Hilversum Radio, Nov. 9, 1940.*

"Transfer 80,000,000 Germans to America and they would make that land a paradise."—*Hamburger Fremdenblatt, March 20, 1941.*

***Correction.*—The British losses in Greece were 7,658 men and *not* 75,658 men as stated in the last paragraph of the second column of "Axis Speaks" September 8—14, 1941 on page 18 of the Madras War Review, dated 26th September 1941.**

WAR IN THE AIR

The following are the details of the British raids from home bases on enemy territory in Europe, ascertained by competent authorities, for the week ending 23rd September 1941:—

Figures of aircraft losses include those incurred during British patrols (not specifically mentioned) over West European coastal waters.

Date.	Targets.	British losses.	Enemy losses.
September 17, Wednesday.	R.A.F. day bomber-and-fighter sweeps over English Channel and N. France, including attack on power plant at Mazingarbe, near Bethune. R.A.F. Coastal Command day bomber attack on supply ship off Norwegian coast.	13 day fighters, (4 pilots safe). 1 day bomber.	12 day fighters.
	R.A.F. night bomber raids on **Karlsruhe**; other targets in S. W. Germany. R.A.F. Coastal Command night bomber raid on submarine base at St. Nazaire.	1 night bomber.	..
September 18, Thursday.	R.A.F. day bomber-and-fighter sweeps over English Channel and N. France, including attacks on shipping off Belgian coast (4 minesweepers and 2 flag-ships sunk, large supply ship damaged); shipping off Dutch coast (motor vessel damaged); power station near Rouen.	9 day fighters (2 pilots safe). 2 day bombers.	17 day fighters.
	R.A.F. night bomber raid on invasion base at Le Havre ..	Nil.	..
September 19, Friday.	R.A.F. day fighter patrols over English Channel and occupied territory, including attacks on supply trains, troops and patrol ships. R.A.F. Coastal Command day bomber attack on supply ship in Bay of Biscay.	1 day fighter.	2 day fighters.
	R.A.F. night bomber raid on docks, warehouses and railway yards at **Stettin**. R.A.F. Coastal Command night bomber raids on objectives near Nantes.	2 night bombers.	..
September 20, Saturday.	R.A.F. day bomber-and-fighter sweeps over English Channel and N. France, including attacks on railway centres at Hazebrouck and Abbeville; ship-building yards at Le Trait; two convoys off the Dutch coast (4 ships afire, a 5th sunk, 5,000-ton supply ship afire, 7,000-ton supply ship, large tanker and flag-ship hit); docks at Cherbourg.	7 day fighters. 3 day bombers.	16 day fighters.
	R.A.F. day bomber stratosphere raid on Emden. R.A.F. day bomber raid on fish-oil factory on Norwegian coast.	..	..
	R.A.F. night bomber raids on Frankfurt; Berlin; other objectives in S. W. Germany; docks at Ostend.	4 night bombers (1 crew safe).	..
September 21, Sunday.	R.A.F. day bomber-and-fighter sweeps over English channel and N. France, including attacks on power station at Gosnay, near Bethune; railways at Lille.	13 day fighters (2 pilots safe).	24 day fighters.
	(No reports of night operations—bad weather) ..	Nil.	..
September 22, Monday.	R.A.F. Coastal Command day bomber attack on 5,000-ton supply ship off Norwegian coast.	Nil.	..
	R.A.F. night bomber raid on docks at Boulogne ..	Nil.	..
September 23, Tuesday.	(No reports of day or night operations—bad weather) ..	Nil.	..

(*Continued on page* 15)

DIARY OF THE WAR

AIR ACTIVITY OVER ENGLAND AND GERMANY

26th Sep.—The Royal Air Force attacks invasion ports, damages two enemy mine-sweepers and two anti-aircraft vessels off Dunkirk and sinks a patrol ship off Cherbourg.

27th Sep.—The official German News Agency admits British raids on South-West Germany and the coastal area. Calais and Dunkirk are again raided by the Royal Air Force, also the railway station at Amiens. Twenty-one enemy planes are shot down in the course of these offensive sweeps; 13 British planes are lost.

28th Sep.—While Britain is raid-free, the Royal Air Force successfully attacks an enemy supply ship in France.

29th Sep.—The Royal Air Force raids Frankfurt and attacks barges and boats off the Belgian and French coasts.

Enemy planes cause slight damage in a South Wales area.

30th Sep.—Targets in Stettin and Hamburg are bombed by the Royal Air Force.

A town in North-East Scotland is raided by enemy aircraft.

1st Oct.—For the second night in succession, the Royal Air Force bombs Hamburg and Stettin as well as enemy shipping and invasion ports.

Enemy planes raid a North-east coastal area of England.

2nd Oct.—The Royal Air Force raids Stuttgart and other objectives the Western and South-Western Germany. Invasion ports in France are also attacked.

ITALY, AFRICA AND THE MEDITERRANEAN

27th Sep.—The Italian Cabinet orders the rationing of bread.

The Royal Air Force and the Fleet Air Arm raid Tripoli, Benghazi and other Libyan bases.

28th Sep.—The Italian garrison at Wolchefit in Abyssinia surrenders to the British, who take 3,000 prisoners and a considerable quantity of equipment.

A South African patrol captures an enemy staff-car containing four Italian officers in the Libyan frontier area.

29th Sep.—British patrols score a number of successes in the Tobruk area.

The Royal Air Force bombs objectives at Genoa, Turin and other places in North Italy as well as in the Islands of Rhodes and Sicily.

The Admiralty announces the successful passage of an important British convoy through the Central Mediterranean. Only one merchant ship is lost and the battleship *Nelson* very slightly damaged. The latter is able to proceed on her own steam. Three British Naval fighter aircraft are lost but Italy loses no fewer than 13 warplanes, including 10 torpedo bombers.

Fascist leaders and newspapers reveal growing concern at Italy's food and financial stringency.

30th Sep.—Great diplomatic activity is reported from the Vatican, following the visit of Mr. Myron Taylor, President Roosevelt's Special Envoy.

1st Oct.—The Royal Air Force raids Tripoli and Benghazi and Italian bases in Sicily (where anti-Fascist demonstrations are reported after the successful British bombing).

2nd Oct.—Tripoli is again bombed by the Royal Air Force.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AND THE ATLANTIC

27th Sep.—Two new American destroyers are launched in New Jersey.

Col. Knox, United States Secretary of the Navy, inspects the American naval base at Bermuda and says that the Neutrality Act should be wiped off the statute book.

28th Sep.—The American merchantship, *Trinidad*, flying the Panama flag, is torpedoed and sunk in the Atlantic.

29th Sep.—Mr. Cordell Hull, United States Secretary of State, says that he favours a modification rather than the repeal of the Neutrality Act.

Senator Connally, Chairman of the United States Senate's Foreign Relations Committee, says that America should deliver arms "to points where they can be effectively employed" against Hitler.

Col. Knox again stresses the necessity of maintaining dominant sea power.

Mr. Claude Wickard, United States Secretary for Agriculture, outlining plans for supplying food to England, says that soon "the seas will be completely free."

30th Sep.—Mr. Wendell Willkie lends his support to opponents of the Neutrality Act.

1st Oct.—Col. Knox declares, in an address to the American Bar Association, that the defeat of the Totalitarian Powers (Germany, Japan and Italy) was "part of our national policy."

An American freighter is reported to have torpedoed in the Atlantic.

2nd Oct.—Lord Halifax, British Ambassador to the United States, returns to New York.

President Roosevelt reiterates that there can be no negotiated peace with Hitler.

RUSSIA AND FINLAND

26th Sep.—The Russians beat off attacks on Leningrad from three directions. The Germans launch a drive towards the Crimea. In the far North the Russians defending Murmansk and the Royal Air Force fling back the Germans across River Litsa.

M. Litvinov and Gen. Golikkov are added to the Russian delegation to the Three-Power Talks.

27th Sep.—A Stockholm report says that Genl. Wavell is organizing a strong expeditionary force for service in the Caucasus. The Russians put up a stiff defence in the Battle for Crimea and also in the Odessa sector. Rainfall is reported in the Ukraine where the situation, despite German claims is confused. In the North the Russians still hold part of the Island of Oesel and have beaten back the German thrust south of Lake Ilmen. Four thousand Germans are killed in the approaches to Leningrad but the Finns claim the capture of Kandalaksha, also the isolation of Murmansk.

The British Government, in a note to Finland, warn her against continuing the war with Russia.

28th Sep.—The Russian Army of the Centre captures ten more villages near Yelnya.

The British and American delegations for the Three-Power Talks arrive in Moscow, and M. Stalin receives Lord Beaverbrook and Mr. Harriman.

M. Lozovsky, Soviet Information Chief, contradicts the German claims to have captured the approaches to Leningrad and encircled the Russian troops in the Kiev sector. He says that no German soldier has set foot in the Crimea.

29th Sep.—The Three-Power Talks open in Moscow. M. Molotov urges speedy aid to Russia. The delegations quickly get to work. M. Stalin accords a second interview to Lord Beaverbrook and Mr. Harriman.

The Russians score heavily in a seven-day tank battle in the Leningrad sector; destroy hundreds of German aircraft; and sink one German cruiser and two destroyers in the Baltic.

30th Sep.—Everywhere the Russians hold the initiative. The defenders of Leningrad force a number of positions held by the enemy; Rumanian troops are mauled in the Odessa sector; though German planes bomb positions to the rear of the Russians in the Crimea, German troops make no progress in the Isthmus of Perekop.

1st Oct.—The Finns claim Petrozavodsk, the capital of Soviet Karelia, but their claim to have captured the Murmansk Railway has not been confirmed. In the Central Sector, the German 268th infantry division is flung back, leaving 1,800 dead on the field. Following the Russian evacuation of Poltava in the South, the Germans make some progress in the Perekop Isthmus but are still far from the Crimean Peninsula.

The Moscow Three-Power Talks conclude after rapidly drawing up plans of action.

2nd Oct.—The Germans intensify pressure on Leningrad but their attacks are repulsed. Russian forces recapture four important positions in a big counter-attack in the Staraya Russa area near Lake Ilmen 125 miles south of Leningrad. German planes raid Moscow and Leningrad but otherwise there is no important change on the front.

The Three-Power Conference concludes at Moscow where Britain, U.S.A. and Russia pledge mutual help and plan close co-operation.

The Russian Marshal Bluecher is stated to be training a huge Soviet army in Siberia for winter warfare.

THE BALKANS, TURKEY, IRAQ, IRAN, SYRIA, ETC.

26th Sep.—The Germans demand the closure of the Iranian Legation and Consulates in Germany.

The arrival of British aircraft for Turkey is reported from Ankara.

Genl. Catroux, the Free French leader, makes a public declaration, proclaiming the independence of Syria. The Syrian President expresses his gratitude to Britain and to the Free French.

28th Sep.—The ex-Shah of Iran sails for South America.

29th Sep.—In a press interview at Teheran, Genl. Wavell says he does not think it will be necessary to create a joint British-Russian Caucasian or Persian Command.

30th Sep.—Mr. Churchill announces in the House of Commons that a new alliance made by Britain and Russia with Persia "will associate the Persian peoples with us in the future movement of the war."

Genl. Wavell, after his conversations with the Soviet Commander in Teheran and with Genl. Auchinleck (British Commander-in-Chief in the Middle East) at Baghdad, leaves for India.

Hitler is reported to have handed over a final *demarche* to King Boris, asking him to send a Bulgarian army corps to the Russian front.

1st Oct.—Turkey refuses to sell chrome to Germany and renews the agreement with Britain in this connexion.

SHIPPING

27th Sep.—A number of merchantships—of "the Liberty Fleet"—are launched simultaneously at shipyards scattered throughout the United States. President Roosevelt says "We propose to the best of our ability to protect them (the ships) from torpedo, shell or bomb."

30th Sep.—Mr. Churchill announces that the losses of British, Allied and Neutral merchantships in July-August-September amount only to one-third of the losses in April-May-June and that "our slaughter of enemy shipping has been increasing by leaps and bounds."

1st Oct.—Preferring the word "protection" to "convoy", Col. Knox declares that the United States Fleet "is providing whatever protection is needed any where."

THE FAR EAST

27th Sep.—Prince Konoye, Japanese Premier, exchanges greetings with Hitler and Mussolini on the first anniversary of the Axis Tripartite Pact.

The Japanese claim to have taken Changsha, capital of Hunan Province, is not confirmed by the Chinese, who have launched a simultaneous counter-offensive in the Provinces of Chekiang, Kiangsu and Anhwei.

28th Sep — Germany is reported to be exercising pressure on Japan in order to induce her to attack Russia.

The Japanese Embassy at Peiping hands over Mrs. Denzil Clarke, the Japanese-born wife of the Press Attache at the British Embassy, who had been missing for several days.

29th Sep.—The Japanese claim to have entered the town of Chuchow in Hunan Province.

30th Sep.—Considerable land and air reinforcements arrive in Malaya to strengthen the British Empire troops guarding the Far East defences.

WAR IN THE AIR—(*Continued from Page* 12)

The following are the figures of losses of aircraft due to enemy air raids on Britain, ascertained by competent authorities, for the week ending 23rd September 1941 :—

Figures of aircraft losses include those incurred during enemy attacks (not specifically mentioned) on shipping in North-West European waters.

Date.	British losses.	Enemy losses.
September 17	Nil.	..
September 18	Nil.	..
September 19	Nil.	..
September 20	Nil.	1 night bomber.
September 21	Nil.	..
September 22	Nil.	..
September 23	Nil.	..

THREE MONTHS R. A. F. RAIDS ON GERMANY

Here are figures of Royal Air Force raids on Germany from June 14 to September 15, 1941. Berlin and Kiel tie for the third place: Cologne 24; Bremen 16; Berlin 14; Kiel 14; Frankfurt 11; Mannheim 11; Dusseldorf 13; Duisberg 10; Munster 7; Hanover 9; Hamburg 6; Emden 8; Aachen 5; Essen 4; Wilhelmshaven 7; Osnabruck 4; Oldenburg 3; Karlsruhe 3; Magdeburg 3; Bielfeld 3; Dortmund 2; Stettin 2; Bremerhaven 3; Hamm 2; Krefeld 2; Munchen Gladbach 2; Rheydt 2; Huls 1; Kassel 1; Vegesack 1; Brunswick 1; Luuna 1; Sylt 1; Rheine 1; Cuxhaven 1; Halle 1; and Rostock 1. Total raids 200.

1st Oct.—The Chinese claim a smashing victory near Changsha, which the Japanese admit having evacuated. The Chinese also ridicule the Japanese claim to have entered Chuchow.

China protests to the French authorities against the Japanese raid on the Chinese Consulate in Hanoi (Indo-China) and the arrest of Chinese nationals by the Japanese in Indo-China.

Mr. Duff Cooper, British Minister on a special mission to the Far East, confers with British military and diplomatic chiefs at Singapore.

VICHY AND OCCUPIED FRANCE

26th Sep.—The Soviet Union recognizes the Free French National Committee, M. Maisky (Soviet Ambassador to Britain) exchanging letters with General de Gaulle at London.

28th Sep.—Two more Frenchmen are executed in Paris "for being in wrongful possession of arms."

A Stockholm report says that Berlin has agreed to a relaxation of the armistice conditions and that Petain's Government will move from Vichy to Paris, though the German occupying troops will remain in France.

2nd Oct.—Twenty French railwaymen are shot at Lille, following the blowing up of a German ammunition train and two goods trains.

OCCUPIED COUNTRIES

26th Sep.—Twenty Belgian "hostages" are shot by the German authorities as a reprisal for sabotage activities against the German troops.

27th Sep.—Baron von Neurath is succeeded by the notorious Nazi terrorist, Heydrich, as "Reich Protector of Bohemia and Moravia."

A Central Committee is formed in London, under the leadership of Count Karolyi, to free Hungary from Nazi domination.

28th Sep.—Heydrich gets an assurance of co-operation from the Quisling President of Bohemia (Dr. Hacha) but has Premier Elias of the Protectorate Government arrested for high treason and executes six leaders of the Czechs, including two Generals.

29th Sep.—A State of Emergency is proclaimed in Bohemia and Moravia and the curfew is imposed in public resorts. Twenty persons are executed in Prague.

Sabotage in Bohemia and guerilla activity in Yugoslavia are reported.

The official German News Agency denies the report of an attempt on the life of Dr. Tuka, the puppet Premier of Slovakia.

30th Sep.—It is strongly rumoured that Baron von Neurath is under arrest; and that the pretence of a separate administration in the "Protectorate" of Bohemia-Moravia will be given up by the Germans.

A new Greek Cabinet is formed in London, M. Tsouderos (the Premier) taking charge of Foreign Affairs too.

1st Oct.—A Soviet-Czech military agreement is reported.

The erstwhile Premier of Bohemia-Moravia is sentenced to death by a so-called German People's Court. Nearly 60 persons are executed after courts-martial in Bohemia-Moravia.

2nd Oct.—President Hacha of the Protectorate Government in Bohemia-Moravia offers his resignation, which is not accepted by the Germans.

NEUTRAL COUNTRIES

27th Sep.—Sir Samuel Hoare, British Ambassador to Spain, paying a flying visit to England, says "We have a lot more friends in Spain than anybody thinks."

2nd Oct.—The Eire Government decide to complete a National Register to facilitate rationing if and when necessary.

N.B.—Please file the Madras War Review regularly for future reference.

[With the compliments of the Information Officer and Special Press Adviser, Madras.]

MADRAS : PRINTED BY THE SUPERINTENDENT, GOVERNMENT PRESS